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第七十月六年三統宣

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11 1911

五拜禮

號一十月八年港香

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

MATT WELLS V. BROWN.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

London, August 11, 7.25 p.m.
Matt Wells has been matched to fight Brown in a knockout fight to be held on the 30th inst. Langford beat Jim Smith.

THE STRIKE.

FOOD DECOMPOSING.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

London, August 11, 7.25 p.m.
The Beeton gasworks are closing down owing to the lack of coal. Thousands of tons of food are decomposing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

PENNY POSTAGE PROPOSAL FAILS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, Aug. 9, 7.35 p.m.
America has declined to entertain the proposal made by Australia for the institution of a reciprocal system of penny postage.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA IN AN ACCIDENT.

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH TREE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, Aug. 9, 7.35 p.m.
Prince Henry of Prussia has met with an accident while touring in a motor car in the Netherlands.

His car collided with a tree outside Clonburg, and the chauffeur sustained a fracture of the skull, while a friend, who was with the prince, was also injured. The prince escaped unhurt.

OBITUARY.

JOHN GATES DEAD.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, August 9, 7.35 p.m.
The death is reported of the American millionaire, Mr. John Gates, at Paris.
The deceased gentleman made his fortune out of the introduction of barbed wire.

HOTEL FIRE IN LONDON.

ONE PERSON BURN'T TO DEATH.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, Aug. 10, 1.10 a.m.
Great excitement has been caused in London by a fire which occurred in the two upper storeys of the Carlton Hotel.

Hotel servants were able to escape by ladders, and passers-by gave every assistance to the firemen in dealing with the outbreak. The flames burst out through the roof and the firemen had a strenuous task in preventing the spread of the conflagration to His Majesty's Theatre.

The entire Fire Brigade was called out.
Everything was most orderly. Diners and those dressing for dinner stopped to watch the scene, as did also large crowds in the street.

The fire is now under control.

Later.
A charred body has been found in the Carlton Hotel, but it is not yet identified.
The two top floors are badly damaged.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

OPPOSITION DEVELOPS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, Aug. 10, 10.25 a.m.
A Washington cable states that the Foreign Relations Committee has held two prolonged sittings to consider the arbitration treaties. Opposition has developed and a joint commission of enquiry has been proposed.

Also the British stipulation, that matters affecting the Dominions shall be submitted to the government, was believed by the latter (Opposition) that that clause would lead to undesirable complications.

It is expected that it will be necessary to amend the treaties in order to obtain the favourable action of the Senate.

COLLISION IN A FOG.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, August 10, 10.25 a.m.
Most of the steamer Emp's passengers were Moorish labourers.

The survivors were rescued by the Silverton's boats.

THE CARLTON NOTES FIRE.

SEVERAL FIREMEN INJURED.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, August 10, 10.5 a.m.
The victim of the fire, which occurred yesterday in the Carlton Hotel, London, is an American actor named Finnin.

The guests included Herr Dernburg and Mr. Edison, the inventor, the former lost everything with the exception of the suit he was wearing.
Several firemen were slightly injured.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 10, 4.40 p.m.
It is officially announced that General French has been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Douglas Inspector General, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Paget Commander of the troops in Ireland, Lieut.-General Grierson to the Eastern Command, Lieut.-General Franklin Military Secretary and Major-General Sir Douglas Haig to Command the troops in the Aldershot Command.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

TO BE TRIED IN LEIPZIG.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 10, 4.40 p.m.
The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Englishman who was arrested on the 8th inst. for espionage in Germany is Bertrand Stewart, a London solicitor, a lieutenant of Yeomanry and a co-editor of the "Cavalry Journal."

Mr. Stewart will be tried at Leipzig.

Later.
Mr. Stewart is considered to be one of the finest scouts in the Territories. He served in the 8th Yeomanry during the late South African War.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. BALFOUR.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 10, 4.40 p.m.
Mr. Balfour starts to-day for Bad-Gastein to take the cure.

Later.
Mr. Balfour has left London for Bad-Gastein.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

A FAMINE FEARED.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 10, 4.40 p.m.
The newspapers are apprehensive of a famine in London as a result of the strikes.

The wholesale food markets are practically at a standstill.

The retailers expect the supplies to be exhausted in three or four days.

Military contractors have requested the War Office to furnish escorts to take food from the markets to the camps.

Tons of fruit and other perishable goods are rotting at the ports. 150 ships are lying at London with cargoes unloaded.

The number of motor omnibuses in the streets have been reduced owing to a shortage of petrol, and it is feared that the tramways will partly cease running owing to a shortage of coal for the generators.

Baton charges were made by the police at the East-India Dock last night. A large number were injured.

TROOPS DRAFTED TO LONDON.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11, 7.40 a.m.
One thousand troops are being drafted to London from the Aldershot Command to be in readiness to maintain order.

The whole of the troops in Aldershot have been ordered to be in immediate readiness.

THE ARMY AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11, 7.40 a.m.
A number of Army motor vehicles have been despatched to London to transport the Army's fodder and food supplies.

HOPE OF EARLY SETTLEMENT.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, Aug. 11, 8.25 a.m.
Important conferences are being held, in which the Government is participating, endeavouring to end the strikes. The men's leaders are hopeful of an early settlement.

FISH PORTERS DEMAND DOUBLE WAGES.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, August 11, 8.25 a.m.
The fish porters demand that double wages be conceded pending a definite agreement.

FURTHER SCENES OF VIOLENCE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, August 11, 8.25 a.m.
There have been further scenes of violence in Southwark and the mounted police were compelled to charge.

FOODSTUFFS A MENACE TO HEALTH.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, August 11, 8.25 a.m.
The position in the railway goods yards is becoming more serious. The decomposing foodstuffs both in the yards and on the platforms are now proving a menace to health.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, Aug. 11, 8.20 a.m.
Mr. Churchill at question time in the House of Commons said that unless a settlement was arrived at to-day it would be necessary for the Government to make a statement regarding the steps to be taken for the maintenance of order and the supply of food.

The Commissioner of Police has been instructed to take all necessary measures for the preservation of the law and to promptly arrest any intimidators.

Mr. Buxton announced that the Board of Trade conference had completely settled the coal porters' dispute.

HOME POLITICS.

TO INFLUENCE THE WAVERERS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 10, 11.50 p.m.
Although the speeches of Lord Halsbury and Lord Salisbury and Lord De Brouckere yesterday evening showed a determination to push matters to the extreme, and although the House was filled with Lords, who are seldom seen there, and whose votes are an unknown quantity, it is believed that Lord Lansdowne's direct appeal not to force the King into a hateful position will suffice to influence the waverers.

LORD MORLEY QUITE DEFINITE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 11, 12.15 a.m.
Lord Morley, reading from a sheet of foolscap, slowly, in reply to appeals from Lords Rosebery and Lansdowne, said that "Every vote against my motion, not to insist on the amendments, is a vote in favour of a large and prompt creation of peers."

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 11, 12.50 a.m.
Continuing, Lord Morley said that there was nothing in their relations with the King and country to be ashamed of.

Lord Rosebery hotly denounced the government's behaviour towards a young and inexperienced King, but the bill must pass. It would leave the House with some force to resist the dangerous measures of the Government, and the Empire would be spared a scandal, which would weaken the hold of the centre of empire on its component parts.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S ADVICE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 11, 3.5 a.m.
Lord Londonderry urged that the Unionists should not support the government - but rather abstain from voting.

The Duke of Northumberland insisted that they should compel the government to create the peers, for that would necessitate the reform of the establishment, and make a strong second chamber.

The Duke of Devonshire supported Lord Lansdowne's policy as the only practical one.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 10, 10.5 a.m.
Lords Bedford, Amphil, Denbigh, Scarborough, and St. John spoke in support of Lord Halsbury's motion, while the Bishop of Winchester said that he would vote for the Bill.

The newspapers do not venture to forecast the result of the division though the Halsburyites express themselves confident. The latest expectations are that the government will have a small majority.

THE RESULT OF THE DIVISION.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11, 8 a.m.
The House of Lords passed the Veto Bill by 131 votes to 114.

The figures were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm in the House of Commons.

KEEN RIVALRY.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11, 2.20 a.m.
Lords St. Leon and Hennessy said that they would support the Government.

The House of Lords is overflowing with the keenest rivalry between the Halsburyites and the Liberals, so to speak.

THE VETO BILL PASSED.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11.
The House of Lords have passed the Veto Bill by 131 votes against 114, a majority of 17.

LORD CREWE IN AUDIENCE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 11, 7.40 a.m.
The King received Lord Crewe in audience for over an hour at Buckingham Palace.

THE POPE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11, 7.40 a.m.
The Pope has had his knee punctured to allow the removal of coagula fluid.

NO FRESH COMPLICATIONS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11, 7.40 a.m.
All efforts are being concentrated to restore strength, otherwise no fresh complications are feared.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CREATION OF NEW PEERS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 11, 7.40 a.m.
On the resumption of the debate in the House of Lords, Lord Morley announced that if the Veto Bill was defeated His Majesty assents to the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to overcome any combination.

"DO YOUR WORST."

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11, 1.50 p.m.
The Earl of Meath told the government to do their worst.

MORE SUPPORT FOR LORD HALSBURY.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 11, 1.30 a.m.
Lords Templeton and Ebury announced their intention of supporting Lord Halsbury.

GOVERNORS CHANGE POSTS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Peking, August 9.
The Governor of Shensi and the Governor of Hunan have exchanged posts.

PRINCE CHING.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Peking, August 9.
Prince Ching, the President of the new Cabinet, has asked for an extension of leave.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. OPENING TO BE POST- PONED.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Peking, August 9.
The Viceroy of Nanking, the Governor of Kiangsu, the Viceroy of Yunnan, the Governor of Kweichow, the Viceroy of Canton, the Governor of Shan-tung have jointly telegraphed to the Cabinet asking for a postponement of the opening of the High Court of Justice on account of the financial strain in the provinces.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

BEAN TAX.

TO BE INCREASED.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Peking, August 9.
The Ministry of Finance proposes to increase the tax by 20 per cent. on the price of beans in the Three Eastern Provinces.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Peking, Aug. 9.
The President of the Army Board has decided that in future only army cadets are eligible for appointments in Army Headquarters.

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THE WEATHER FORECAST.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

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PULAU BATAM ESTATE.

Result of Action Against Mr. Boyd.

The Singapore Acting Chief Justice, Sir Archibald Law, delivered judgment in the action brought by Mr. Robert Passmore Silby, an engineer, of Shanghai, to recover from Mr. John Graham Boyd, broker, of Singapore (\$124,815.96 for money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the use of plaintiff and (2) for \$118,022.23 damages for breach of contract to sell land, of which sum \$32,307.95 are for special damages. The action, it will be recalled, arose out of an option over the Pulau Batam Estate.

At the outset, the Lordship mentioned there were some matters which would have to be gone into at a later stage. During the hearing of the case each side had put in a document subject to the proper stamp duty being paid. Mr. Braddell replied that neither side had paid the duty, and the matter will be considered by the Registrar.

His Lordship then proceeded to read his judgment, which was to the effect that plaintiff came to Singapore on behalf of a Shanghai syndicate—the Asiatic Rubber Development Syndicate, Ltd.—to see about acquiring options over rubber estates. He was introduced to Boyd with a view to possible business with him. At that time Boyd was negotiating with certain Chinese with a view to securing an option over Pulau Batam Estate, in the territory of Rhip. On April 13, 1910, Silby, with others including Boyd, visited the estate, and was impressed by what he saw and, presumably in return, by what he said—and he (his Lordship) believed him. Boyd told him about the property. The same day Silby telegraphed to the syndicate strongly advising that the estate should be secured and that \$75,000 should be forwarded without delay to secure the bargain. Silby found he was so very anxious to buy Pulau Batam, it was of great importance to him, however, before entering into any contract, to have some definite information as to the area planted and the age of the trees.

The Guarantee.

But as matters were pressing there was probably no time in which to have a proper survey and report made, so, naturally enough, he asked for a guarantee respecting those particulars. This was given by Boyd despite the advice of his legal advisers, and was to the effect, inter alia, that on Pulau Batam Estate there were 1,500 acres being planted with Para rubber trees 1-1-2 to 2-1-2 years old. Silby maintained that he relied on that guarantee, and his Lordship thought he would not have executed this contract otherwise, and also that he did not rely on anything, he might have heard about Boyd's report. Subsequently it appeared there were not more than 275 acres of planted rubber.

It was suggested that Silby did not rely much on the guarantee, because he did not refer to it in his early communication to his principals. But what his principals wanted was, apparently, not a guarantee but an expert's report on the property, and when Silby executed the contract he was not perhaps acting in accordance with his original instructions. It seemed that for some time after it was executed Silby's attention was perhaps not so much given to satisfying his principals that the trees and acreage was not correct, but rather towards satisfying them that the estate was worth what he had agreed to pay. The first report that Silby got after the contract was executed, was one by Boyd which had been prepared for other persons, and if Silby had been inclined to rely upon it he would have made further enquiries about Boyd and his report, and had he done this it was possible he would not have accepted the report. His Lordship did not think that one would conclude that Boyd was plotting himself as to the area planted and the age of the trees thereon, and

if one should so conclude, he thought one would feel that Boyd could not be relied on in regard to the matter. Then as to Darby's report this Lordship thought Darby did not answer for the accuracy of the area said to be planted and the same remarks applied to his second report.

He did not think Silby relied on the Boyd's or Darby's reports to the extent of the area planted and that being so and his having relied on Boyd's representations and guarantee he was entitled to recover the contract. Plaintiff as representing a foreign principal could, he thought, sue as a principal to recover certain sums of money paid in respect of the contract on the ground that the property that was to be transferred was quite different from what it was represented to be, but if the representations made to Silby were such that legally they amounted to fraud, then, he thought, as fraud had been alleged, Silby would be entitled to recover the damages, if any, he personally might have suffered from the fraud. A claim for damages for fraud was a claim for damages for a tort and he did not think the claim being of that nature, Silby could recover damages which the fraud might have caused his principals.

Boyd's Actions Criticised.

Was Boyd then guilty of fraud in law in the representations he made to Silby? It seemed to his Lordship that in giving the guarantee Boyd acted in a reckless, wilful and careless manner and contrary, it rather seemed, to the advice of his own legal advisers. It was true Boyd had put in a document which did not say what the area cultivated was and only spoke of over 1,000,000 trees of all ages being planted. The Chinese owners would not bind themselves to any particular area and the option given to Boyd gave no particulars of area planted or of the number of trees. Boyd had been trying to show how little he personally knew about the estate, but of course the fact he knew the more reckless was his conduct in giving the guarantee, he did. It seemed to his Lordship that a person who acted as Boyd acted was in law guilty of fraud. If Silby wished he was entitled to have an enquiry as to what damages if any he had personally suffered from Boyd's fraud, and to recover such damages, although his Lordship felt by no means sure he would be able to prove any such damages. Taking, as he did that there was a most serious misrepresentation, that Silby accepted and relied on the misrepresentation and guaranteed in executing the contract and that he and his principals relied on it and were entitled to rely on it in subsequent negotiations and arrangements, he was of opinion that Silby was entitled to treat the contract between him and Boyd as rescinded, and he thought he was entitled to recover interest on the deposit.

Mr. Braddell said the decision amounted to judgment for the plaintiff for \$124,815.96.

His Lordship thought they would have to consider the various details.

Mr. Stevens pointed out they had no proof of the items.

Mr. Braddell replied that it was admitted plaintiff had paid the whole of the amount, \$124,815.96, by way of deposit, and he was entitled to that and to interest.

His Lordship.—But \$10,000 is for upkeep of the estate.

Mr. Braddell.—If the contract is rescinded that must all be refunded.

Mr. Stevens.—The question is whether the defendant conducted the estate.

His Lordship.—I think one witness, Hargreaves, said he did not believe Boyd spent the money.

Mr. Braddell.—We paid the money to Boyd to upkeep the estate. It does not now matter to us whether he paid it out or not. I do not think there is any dispute about the amount claimed. If Mr. Stevens is willing to accept that we are entitled to the claim there will be no difficulty. It might be as well, however, if your Lordship would let us have time for further consideration.

This his Lordship consented to do and the matter will be mentioned to him next Thursday.

THE LINER MURDER.

Another hearing was given at Bow-street, on July 14 to the P. and O. liner murder case, in which Francisco Carlos Godinho, alias 'Reuben Almeida', an Indian bath attendant, was charged with the willful murder of Miss Alice Emily Brewster, a stewardess, on the liner China.

Mr. Bernard Blythman, purser on the China, was recalled for the continuation of his evidence. He said that in his examination of the prisoner on the morning of the murder the latter told him that he could neither read nor write, and that the letters to his wife were all written by the purser boy. The purser boy was sent for, and he denied that he had ever written any letter for the prisoner.

Witness pointed out to the prisoner that the night watchman had reported having seen him in the vicinity of Miss Brewster's cabin at three o'clock that morning, but he persisted in his statement that he did not leave his bunk between 11.15 a.m. the previous night and five o'clock that morning.

The whole of the evidence already given was then interpreted to the prisoner in the Goanese language, and occupied over four hours.

Wm. Potter, bedroom steward, who was acting as watchman on the night of the murder, said that at 3.10 a.m. the prisoner went on the main deck and drew a can of water. Witness asked him what he was doing there at that time in the morning, and he replied: "It is too hot, I can't sleep." The prisoner had to pass Miss Brewster's cabin in going from his bunk to draw the water.

Whilst the witness's evidence was being interpreted the prisoner, in an excited manner, exclaimed: "That man telling all lies."

Glancing furiously at the witness, he made a determined attempt to leave the dock, the entrance to which was only a few yards from the witness-box. He was, however, prevented by the gaoler, and he then assumed a sullen attitude, but chattered on in his native tongue.

The interpreter explained to the magistrate that the prisoner had said he did not want any more of the evidence to be interpreted. After this incident a gaoler stood on either side of the prisoner, who then became much calmer in his manner.

The hearing was again adjourned.

GIFT OF A MANSION TO THE QUEEN.

An interesting announcement was made on July 14 regarding the Royal visit to Dublin.

The Queen has received from the Dowager Lady O'Hagan the offer of the freehold of her house, 31, Rutland-square, Dublin, to be devoted to any purposes which Her Majesty may select in remembrance of their Majesties' recent visit to Ireland.

The Queen has accepted this offer, and desires that the house shall become the permanent headquarters of the St. Lawrence's Catholic Home for Training District Nurses, in affiliation with the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, who have occupied it rent free for the last 18 years by the liberality of the Dowager Lady O'Hagan.

Rutland-square is at the north end of Sackville-street, and contains many fine mansions in the Queen Anne style, which were occupied by nobility in pre-Union days. At one corner of the square is a small house with a portico which was once a shelter for sedan chair bearers who had their stand in front.

The Queen has also approved the proposal submitted to her by the ladies who organised the address of welcome to her Majesty from the women of Ireland to the effect that the balance of £500 remaining over from the contributions given by the signatories for the expenses of the address should be devoted to the Jubilee nurses serving in Ireland. Her Majesty expresses the wish that this sum should be given to St. Patrick's Home for Training District Nurses (Protestant) in affiliation with the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute.

SCHOLAR AS COMPLETE DRESSMAKER.

A proposal to introduce sewing machines into the London elementary schools is made by the L.C.C. Education Committee, and is not likely to give rise to that unreasoning prejudice which was created when school pinners first made their appearance years ago.

"The aim of the needlework teaching in elementary schools," says the committee, "should be to fit girls for the ordinary duties of a housewife. The object of a mother of a family is to turn out, as quickly as possible, garments which withstand the maximum amount of wear. For this purpose she needs strong sewing, but not fine sewing. She has not much time to give to the work, and she has no one to help her to take a pattern or to cut out or fix a garment. She ought certainly to make use of the sewing machine wherever the work would be expedited and made more serviceable by its use."

"The girls should accordingly leave school thoroughly handy, not merely with their needles, but also with their scissors, and they should be able and accustomed to make simple articles for their own use. The ideal is that the child should, during her school career, have cut out, fixed and made, suitable for her own use, as many garments as possible, consistent with good work and the other demands of the curriculum. In order to achieve this ideal it will be necessary to supply a larger quantity of materials to be made into garments, to permit the use of sewing machines in all schools, to provide each child with a pair of scissors, and to supply a table, where required, for use in cutting out."

In the first instance, it is proposed to supply sewing machines, &c., to 20 selected schools. The cost of the experiment is estimated at \$577, but it is assumed that of this amount the cost of the materials (£200) will be realised by the sale of garments.

MR. CHAPLIN'S ALARM.

In order to keep the House of Lords a Tory Chamber, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., counsels the Tories not to force the political situation to the extreme limit.

Speaking at Mitham on July 16, he said if the Parliament Bill were passed an entirely new situation would be created, and the Unionist party would have to consider whether the best interests of the nation would be better or worse served by an immense creation of Radical peers in addition to the passing of the Bill.

What would his party gain by it? They were in a large minority in the House of Commons. Would they be better off if they deliberately incurred the position of being in a minority in the other House as well? From what he knew at present he frankly owned that the party would not be better off, and it would require much more cogent reasons than he had yet heard or read of to convince him of the wisdom of a course which might end in the way he referred to.

CREATION OF PEERS.

An important statement respecting the Government's intention to deal firmly with the Veto crisis has been made by Sir Jesse Herbert, political secretary to the Chief Government Whip (the Master of Elibank).

Asked whether there is in existence a list of gentlemen who will be invited to become peers should a creation become inevitable, he replied that he was not at liberty to disclose the Chief Whip's plans, but he thought the Master of Elibank would have been lacking in presence if he had omitted to foresee all possible developments of the situation.

He further said he wished to deny the suggestion made in certain journals that any such list or other preparations had been communicated to anyone outside the offices of the Liberal headquarters.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 8 insertions or \$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—"HOMEVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 11 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 15th, Wanchai Road. Apply at the house. [1280]

TO LET.—From 1st September to 11th December, 1911, FIRST Floor, Moreland Bank of India Ltd. BUILDINGS. Apply at the Bank. [1305]

NO SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT YET FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

Much has been written lately concerning the future residences of the Prince of Wales that has caused considerable annoyance to the King and Queen. Their Majesties both hold that their oldest son is still a boy, and as such they desire him to be regarded. The King has not yet given the least attention to the provision of a separate residence for His Royal Highness, but the statements that have been published to the effect that ultimately White Lodge and Birkhall, on the Balmoral estate, will be assigned to him are ridiculously wide of the mark. As a matter of fact, White Lodge is shortly to pass into the possession of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. When the proper time arrives, it will be found that the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, will be installed at Park House, which stands on the Sandringham estate, and is now occupied by General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C. Ultimately Frogmore will be the home of His Royal Highness, though this will not be until after his marriage—an event still sufficiently distant to make all discussion utterly futile.

GUAM TO BE NEW GIBRALTAR.

A "Gibraltar of the Pacific" to maintain American supremacy, is what the lonely island of Guam will be, if plans now under consideration by the United States are carried out. These plans were advanced by Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired. They are being considered by military and naval experts of the government.

Guam is considered by Admiral Mahan as an ideal location for an impregnable base in the Pacific for the American fleet. Properly guarded by adequate fortification the admiral believes this island could be made as strong as Gibraltar and defy the fleets of the world.—"Los Angeles Times."

Siberian Mail Service for North Borneo.

At a committee meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce, held on the 10th July, the secretary reported having interviewed the Postmaster General on the matter of mails via Siberia. He was informed that the commencement of the service was only waiting the receipt of some formal advice from the Postmaster General of Hongkong.

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing

in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" on the RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

The law is clearly stated.

The Faults of the Hongkong system corrected.

Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturdays until completion of the series. Don't Miss Them! They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, 47, Des Voeux Road. [1304]

Hongkong, 8 Aug. 1911.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPOHANDLERS, PROVISION & COAL MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 24th Mar. 1911. [1304]

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Train and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakiko Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer) L.V.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Harbin (Russian Train) L.V.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.
\$40	6.00 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.05 "	8.30 "	" "	" "	" "
Y14.95							
Y11.50							
R 9.60							

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train) L.V.	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) L.V.	Shanghai (Steamer) L.V.	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.
R 9.60	11.20 a.m.	8.25 p.m.	10.30 "	5.10 a.m.	5.25 "	1.30 p.m.	Noon
Y11.50							
Y14.95							
Y40.00							

Connecting at Harbin with

Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.

EXPRESS EXTRA FEEY3.00 SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT.....Y5.00

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's railway and steamship tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY DAIREN.

Ad. Add. "Man'cho." Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. 1. & Lieber's

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MINING DEPARTMENT, SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

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Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD Hongkong, 29th April 1911. [17]

S.O.A.E.O.

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Repair of Boilers and Keels Cutting very quick of iron and steel.
Welding of Boilers Plates and of Broken Pieces.
Apply to 71, PRAYA-EAST, you will save time and money. [1193]

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1095]



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged; Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Yveline (France).

CALDECK MACGREGOR & Co. Hongkong.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have from this date adopted new labels for Gin imported and bottled by us.

A. FINEST OLD TOM GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO'S
OLD TOM GIN

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

B. FINEST UNSWEETENED GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO'S
DRY GIN.

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth, and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1911.

CHINA AND FOREIGN LOANS

In an article in the "National Review," Shanghai, an attempt is made by one Ching-Chun Wang to give reasons other than "pure selfishness" why China's people are averse to making use of foreign loans. Unhappily speaking, we think that the writer of the article endeavoured to be fair to both sides but in so doing made out a case which was much stronger against him than for himself. In the third paragraph we find that he holds forth in the following fashion:

In the West, the borrower, whether public or private, determines the amount to be borrowed and the rate of interest to be offered, but in China the powers determining the amount of the loan, the rate of interest, and also naming the creditors. When China wants to make a foreign loan, she has on the one hand to observe the doctrine of equal opportunities, and on the other hand to listen to the claims for special privileges. Placed between these obstacles, she has often contracted loans which proved objectionable at least to the people.

Were China in the same position as any other nation we could understand such a complaint, but in the case of this country it is of imperative necessity that the foreign investor should be safeguarded in as many ways as possible. It must not be forgotten that the money raised for these loans is as much that of the individual foreigner as that which is raised in the empire by taxation is of the subject, and, consequently, it is of paramount importance that the subjects of other countries should be protected as much as those who are borrowing. But even if this were not the case, the point raised by the author is answered by the statement that he makes subsequently on the same page: "The Government itself once admitted the principle that her officials were incompetent to administer honestly the proceeds of a foreign loan to the satisfaction of the investors," and having once placed her financial probity in question, she has been forced through successive similar agreements to follow a practice which no other nation in the world would tolerate for an instant. There was no need for the Chinese Government to confess that it was incapable of administering a foreign loan honestly, as a nation, knew it, and for that very reason we have not been able to allow a government that has failed in the first principle of business, to raise loans at its own sweet will, to administer them after their own fashion or to generally pledge the credit of a country, were a tale only a tale to those in the highest ranks. The accusation that the foreigner has been guilty of "squeeze" reminds us of the instance in which one particular kitchen utensil is supposed to have called another black, and though it has been alleged that it does exist among the rulers of foreign loans, we have yet to learn that it is a general custom among European financiers. The fear of aggressions by the occidental nations seems to be the only real objection that the Chinese can possibly have to the system of making use of foreign loans, and that is purely an unjustifiable fear, founded primarily on the Chinese desire for exclusiveness in the first instance, and the desire to run along the paths of economic progress before she can really walk. For centuries it is common knowledge that China had an exclusiveness which has been without parallel and four hundred millions of people have been content to live, guided by the traditions of the past, traditions which in the western hemisphere would have gone to the scrap heap of things discarded long ago. When however the Empire, or rather its rulers and the more enlightened of the people, awoke to the fact that they were neglecting their chances, an immediate desire was evinced to make up for the stagnancy of centuries in the course of a decade or two, and they realized that the foreign purse would enable them to do so. Their loan business is about as peculiar as we have seen. Take their railway schemes. They have estimates; they should know how much a particular line will cost, and then borrow that sum, which being capital outlay finds security in the work undertaken. But in many cases, taking advantage of facilities offered, extra monies are borrowed and these instead of being covered by the railway, have to be secured by the Government—a government that has admitted it cannot administer a loan honestly. Naturally, when this free and easy method of finance is indulged in by one party, the other must safeguard itself. China must not forget she is in the position of a needy borrower. Her securities are, in many cases, purely hypothetical, and dependent for their ultimate existence on capital which must either come from abroad or from the impoverished nation, a nation that has in the past failed to work those sources of revenue which it is well known to possess. The people obviously cannot be ground down by the heavy taxation that would be necessary for the construction of railways and China must, either borrow on Western terms or stay where she is. The money is ready to hand but it must be guarded as the lender thinks suitable, not as the borrower would find most convenient.

DAY BY DAY.

How many sleep who keep the world awake.

A letting of Crown Land. By public auction will be held, on the 14th inst., at the offices of the Public Works Department.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenants G. F. Page and H. Westmacott and Sub-Lieutenant C. Peplow have been appointed to H.M.S. Florion recommissioning.

We are indebted to the American Consulate General, Hongkong, for the following typhoon warning. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 11.40 a.m. Manila, August 11, 10 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Basil Channel; direction unknown. Cyclone or typhoon W. of the Ladrones or Marianas Islands; direction unknown.

A Triple Claim.

Victoria and Company were sued by three Chinese firms at the Summary Court this morning for the respective sums of \$665, \$350 and \$439. Mr. Harris on behalf of the defendants asked for affidavits to be filed by Mr. Gardiner, plaintiffs' solicitor, and also for particulars of the claims, which the latter agreed to do.

Agreed to Compromise.

"The parties have agreed to compromise," said Mr. Gardiner at the Summary Court this morning, when the Chandonnull Sado null sued S. A. Maricant for \$1,000. "A composition has been agreed to," added Mr. Gardiner. The action was struck out.

Garrison Orders.

Lieutenant P. de Fonblanque, R.E., having arrived from England per P. & O. S. Sardinia on 9th instant, is taken on the strength of the Command from that date accordingly.

The Rev. Fr. H. Valtorta will perform the duties of Acting Chaplain to the R.C. Troops in Hongkong during the absence of Rev. Fr. Augustin Plazals.

Ellis Circus Opening To-night.

The popular showman, Frank E. Ellis will open his world famed circus in the Victoria Skating Rink to-night with an array of talent never before seen in Hongkong. The rink has been specially fitted up for the occasion and no expense has been spared. A specially prepared programme will be presented to-night, so those who wish to enjoy an evening's entertainment should not miss going to see it.

Unclaimed Telegrams.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong: Keelung, Kung-tien-cheng, Linsamok, Limon, Sheardson, Army Navy Club. List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong: Chongchuyon, Malacca, Cosoliw, Kuala Lumpur, Pramjee, Bontay, Huen, Tsingtau Radio Station, Hoker, Taiwan, Honkee, Taiwan, Hipseng, Nampokhoag Street, Cholon, Kaniye, Matsubara (2), Zambouanga, Kenay, Stockton Cal, Kong Yon, Cholon, Lokai, Shanghai, Lorena, Manila, Mai Rickmers-Captain Steamer, Hamburg, Samyikoo Hotel China, Saigon, Saug-suehnan, Namdiuh, Tokatai, Taiwan, Yusamkhong, Cholon, 0946, 0390, 0850, Wel-haiwei.

The New Show.

The management begs to announce that they are in receipt of a cable from Shanghai dated the 10th inst., which reads as follows:—"10 lady artists, 15 gentlemen artists, 18 horses, leaving to-morrow." It is impossible to give the names of the new Circus artists until after the arrival here of the S. S. Yarra. The artists have been picked from the leading circuses of America and the Continent; riders, acrobats, trapeze artists, clowns, dancers, song and dance artists, high school riders, bounding jockey and hurricane hurdle riders. In fact artists in every line of business that goes to make a perfect Circus. The management desires to announce that only the new artists will appear at the opening performance, August 16th, at Causeway Bay.

FOR MONTHS AND MONTHS.

Local Hotel Wants Example Set.

D. D. Nowtojes, proprietor of the King Edward Hotel, sued G. W. McEwen in the Summary Court this morning to recover the sum of \$751.30.

Mr. Harris (for the defendant) asked that the case be taken in Chambers to-morrow morning. It was a question of instalments.

Mr. Moore (for the plaintiff) said the facts were not in dispute and asked for a day to be fixed. Defendant was living in the King Edward Hotel since the 20th December and had not paid a cent.

Mr. Harris—The fact of the matter is that we have a claim against the plaintiff. We intend to consent to judgment in this case and then bring a fresh action, instead of counterclaiming in this case.

His Lordship (to Mr. Moore)—Is there any objection to taking the case in Chambers?

Mr. Moore—The hotel wants to make an example. There are some people who go and live in the hotel for months and months without paying.

Mr. Harris—My client has paid the plaintiff, as my friend says, for months and months. We have only refused to pay since our claim arose. Defendant was asked for a promissory note and immediately on getting it they went and issued a writ. Naturally we thought we would get something for the promissory note—a little time—instead of which he goes and issues a writ.

Mr. Moore—Defendant yesterday offered us \$250 down and \$100 by monthly instalments.

Mr. Harris—That was a private arrangement between the parties?

Mr. Moore—Yes.

Mr. Harris—I know nothing about it. We are prepared to pay monthly instalments of \$100 but nothing down. In point of fact, the defendant is staying in the Colony and has never made any attempt to run away. He is waiting for a gentleman in America who has engaged him for Hongkong to arrive in the Colony.

Mr. Moore—He has been arriving for the last eight months.

Mr. Harris—That's not so, as the letter is dated the 1st June.

His Lordship—I must fix a day.

Mr. Harris—As your Lordship pleases. I only asked for the case to be taken in Chambers because there is a lot of correspondence which can be put before your Lordship more easily than your Lordship can ask him questions more easily.

The case was adjourned for a while and after a consultation with his client, plaintiff's solicitor pressed for judgment and immediate execution.

Mr. Harris said he now understood the motives of the plaintiff. Defendant yesterday saw a friend who was willing to pay \$250 in full settlement of a balance of \$420 due to the plaintiff. The latter refused, evidently in the hope of getting something better. The friend in question was on his way to Shanghai and agreed to pay \$250 down on condition that the matter was put through quietly.

His Lordship—Is this friend prepared to guarantee the defendant if I make an order for \$100 a month?

Mr. Harris—I understand not. There's no question of defendant running away, because in March last when \$500 was due by my client to the plaintiff, the plaintiff allowed my client to leave for Shanghai with his luggage and my client subsequently returned to the Colony.

His Lordship—I can't understand the matter at all. There's a friend behind the scenes who was yesterday prepared to pay \$250 down and is now not even prepared to guarantee. If the King Edward Hotel trusted the defendant lately, what has made them change their mind?

Mr. Harris—I don't know. Perhaps the hotel is in need of money and they have chosen to issue a writ. It is unfair to have allowed the defendant so long and then come suddenly and say: "We want the whole amount at once." Defendant can live cheaper elsewhere but if he were to leave the hotel with his luggage, it'll have the appearance of running away. He will be charged only \$75 a month without board in the annex.

next. He has paid an average of \$300 a month for three months (receipts produced) and he only stopped payment on account of having missed his luggage; for which, of course we could not bring a claim for damages when we were not paying the hotel. The whole matter has arisen through my client's plans falling through on account of a dispute with the manager of defendant's business about commission. I think this is a case where an order should be made.

His Lordship—Defendant is not a resident.

Mr. Harris—He is a resident. His Lordship—A commercial traveller is essentially a bird of passage.

Mr. Harris—Surely, my Lord, there's no difference between a fixed salary and commission? My client swears on oath regarding his commission.

His Lordship—An order for instalments under guarantee is the only possible course.

Mr. Harris—Will your Lordship make an order for instalments subject to guarantee?

His Lordship—Can you find the guarantee?

Mr. Harris—Yes.

His Lordship—When?

Mr. Harris—In a week.

Mr. Moore—My friend can't find the guarantee.

Mr. Harris—That's my business. His Lordship—I don't want to be harsh on the defendant but I don't see how I can make an order.

Mr. Harris—Your Lordship is entitled to make an order for instalments?

His Lordship—Yes, under certain fixed rules.

Mr. Harris—I don't think any arrangement can be come to. There's not a single man in the Colony who is willing to guarantee defendant. It's absurd to suppose that plaintiff will get anything by immediate execution. My client has no money. He'll only go to jail, that's all.

Further hearing was adjourned into Chambers.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

In Captain Austin's Case.

Before a Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Comper, Paines Judge, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, made an ex parte application for leave to appeal from a judgment of the Paines Judge delivered on the 4th of August last, in which Captain Tom Austin, Master, Mariner, was awarded \$750 damages against the Chi Wo Company for wrongful dismissal from the defendant company's service.

In making the motion, Mr. Pollock stated that notice of motion had been filed in that case, in which various grounds were put forward. The first ground was that the finding of the Judge was against the weight of evidence. On that point, he (Counsel) relied on the very simple terms of the letter giving 24 hours' notice to Captain Austin in accordance with the verbal agreement entered into between the parties. That letter, he submitted, was a very plain and direct letter. On that point there was a conflict of evidence. The second point was a very important one, because it would enable him to call evidence on the question of the practice obtaining on boats plying in the waters in question.

The Paines Judge—You didn't call such evidence?

Mr. Pollock—No, but I ask for leave to call such evidence. I think we should be allowed to call the evidence.

Continuing, Counsel submitted that the calling of Captain Pybus as an assessor amounted to evidence, and, as such, was wrong in law.

After further argument, leave to appeal was granted.

Armed Robbery.

In the case on the contractor who was robbed in Canton Road and which was reported in these columns, five men were charged at the Magistrate's this morning at the instance of Det. Serg. Willis with being concerned in the affair. Two of the men were discharged and the rest were remanded till the 17th inst.

A LADY'S TOILET.

Claims in the Summary Court.

Before Mr. Justice Comper, Paines Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning, Miss Silber was sued by Marlene E. Suzanne and the Paris Toilet Company for the sums of \$40 and \$15, respectively. Defendant appeared in person.

In the first case, Mr. Otto King Sang appeared for the plaintiff and agreed to payment of \$20 on the 15th August and the balance on the 1st September. Solicitor's costs, \$14.

In the second case, Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) claimed preference over the previous claim, as his writ was issued a month before that of Mr. Otto King Sang.

His Lordship—You could have had your case called out first if you had chosen.

Mr. Harris—My friend's case was put first on the list. The cases were fixed only this morning. My case is numbered one thousand something.

His Lordship—You run equal (laughter).

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs with costs, \$5 to be paid on the 15th August and the balance on the 1st.

PRATAS ISLANDS SHELL-FISHERY.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, August 9.

The shell fishery in the Pratas Island is to be a Sino-Japanese enterprise, according to an agreement arrived at between the Canton Taotai for the Promotion of Industries, and a number of Japanese merchants, divers, doctors and foreign have already been sent to the Pratas Island from Luchow Islands. The shells will be disposed of by a Japanese firm in Hongkong for the best price they can fetch. It is estimated that about 675 piculs of these shells can be obtained monthly, but, in the infancy of this enterprise, the estimated quantity has not yet been realised. In pursuance of clause No. 11 in the agreement, allowing the Japanese firm the option to interest themselves in other commercial interests in the island, the manager of the branch office of the firm in Hongkong and their agent in Canton have applied to the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries for this privilege. The Taotai has referred the matter to the Canton Viceroy, who does not raise any objection to the granting of this application. The Taotai has been instructed by His Excellency to insert twelve additional clauses in the agreement regarding the sale of other produce of the Pratas Islands by the Japanese firm for the Chinese Government, and submit the draft to the Viceroy for consideration and approval.

Three children are reported as missing from Hongkong during the past day.

These cases of plague were reported during the 24 hours ending a noon today. This brings the total up to 256 cases since the beginning of the year.

Heavy Fine.

For being in possession of two hundred taels of prepared opium without having the necessary permit a Chinese was fined at the Magistrate's this morning the sum of \$500 or in default three months' imprisonment.

Contractor in Trouble.

At the instance on the Public Works Department a small Chinese contractor was charged at the Magistrate's with using inferior time in his mortar. He was fined \$100 or fourteen days.

Petty Theft.

A man was charged with stealing a pipe for opium smoking and a water pipe from a woman of a certain class. The goods were valued at a dollar and the man was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' sticks at the Magistrate's.

Bound Over.

A Chinese was charged with committing an assault on the mistress of a doubtful house in Yau-ma-tei. He was fined at the Magistrate's to-day the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for twelve months.

THE "CHICKEN" CASE.

Defendant's Evidence.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan at the Magistrate's this afternoon, the adjourned hearing was continued in the case in which E. Brunt, a sugar-baker in the employ of Jardine's Refinery, was charged at the instance of A. J. Walter, Chief Engineer on board the S.S. Charles Hardouin, and Mrs. Walter with alleged assault near Quarry Bay on the 12th July last.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainants and Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence.

The case for the complainants living concluded Mr. Harris addressed the Magistrate on behalf of the defendant. He remarked that the evidence that he would give was in some instances similar to that given on behalf of the plaintiffs, but there were certain material facts that the complainants' evidence did not show. The assault of the complainant on the defendant was of a very dangerous nature and the defendant would tell him that he had suffered from it a good deal. It was much more severe than the circumstances demanded and he would ask his worship to inflict a serious penalty on the complainant for a very dangerous assault. With regard to the various discrepancies in the evidence, it was clear that the case had been fostered by people who did not see it at all.

The defendant then went into the box and gave his version of the affair. He said that he had an altercation with his rickshaw coolie over the fare that he had paid him, and that in the course of the dispute he took hold of the rickshaw to move it out of the way. In doing so he caught the wheel against one of the complainant's chicken coop and in the endeavour to save the vehicle from going over he fell. Looking up, he saw the complainant watching him and he, defendant, asked what was the matter. Then the complainant, Mrs. Walter, and Mr. P. Dixon rushed out of the house, Mrs. Walters carrying a stick.

Mr. Walters went straight up to him and tapping him on the shoulder asked him what he meant. Complainant returned the compliment, and tapped him on the face with his fist hand.

Walter then rushed two or three steps back to Mrs. Walter and took from her the stick that she was holding and before the defendant knew what was happening he struck him across the face with it. "I was knocked senseless," was the defendant's remark.

Mr. Harris—Did you fall down?—No, I did not fall.

Were you able to stand?—Oh yes.

What do you mean then?—I was ready to drop at any moment.

Continuing defendant said that Mrs. Walters then rushed at him and commenced to assault him, hitting him with her fists and kicking him on the legs.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

PIRACY.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, August 9.

On the afternoon of the 2nd inst., three boats fully loaded with cotton were pirated by the notorious pirate Ng-Kui and over forty of his followers, in the waters of Chai U Chung, the booty consisting of 30 bales of cotton to the value of over 2,000 taels. Fortunately there is a regiment of troops stationed in Wang Lin Kow which is two li from the scene of the outrage, and the soldiers, backed up by the braves of Wong Ma Chung village, made for the scene, in order to capture the pirates, who however proved too smart for their would-be captors. They threw away the booty, and managed to escape by way of a path thickly grown with mulberry trees. The goods were afterwards returned to their owner, and the soldiers and braves were rewarded for their services by the Brigadier General of Shun Tak District. His Excellency is trying his best to lay the pirates by the heels.

A CHINESE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Six months ago the writer of this article might have been seen tolling in the beautiful seats of the Coliseum or the Oxford in London, listening to the oddities of Little Tich, or watching the dancing of Sarah Drell, who dances as we are supposed to do the hours of the Mahomedan paradise. To have told him that before the passing of July, which to him meant a respite from the oppressiveness of town, he would have occupied a seat in a Chinese theatre, would have aroused the greatest amusement, for at that time Hongkong was only a spot on the map, dimly remembered as a place he had been told about at school.

On Thursday, what then would have seemed of the ridiculous ascended to the sublimity of actuality, and the scribbles who pens these lines witnessed a real Chinese variety performance.

Among journalists, no matter of what nationality, there appears to be, what for want of a better term, I will call from memory, and on Thursday evening, after dinner when for lack of more exciting diversion I was about to seek my virtuous couch, a colleague called and invited me to visit a native theatre. I believe it was called the Chung Hing, but I won't swear to it. There is an elusive quality about the language which has left me more than once in a morass of difficulty, so in this case the name is given "without prejudice." I had my doubts about going, for a Chinese dramatic performance is, I believe, a terrible strain on the auditory organs. However, for the honour of the race, let it be at once recorded that I mentally took my life in my hands and went.

My friend, a well disposed Chinese journalist, conducted me to the place of amusement, and all agog with curiosity, I entered, terra incognita. There was a pleasant surprise. There were no gongs, no crackers, only the tinkling of a piano, and reassured that my jaded nerves were not going to be worried to a "frazzle," I sat down.

There was a good attendance of both sexes. Chinese gentlemen sat smoking fat cigars, watching the performance and occasionally clapping with that languid air that even in England betokens good breeding. Ladies kept up an undercurrent of chatter, and, from the look of intense interest on their faces, I am sure it was the choicest of scandal. Behind me sat an amah with a child and a basket, from which at intervals were produced apples, biscuits and small plants. I know the name of them, but I dare not write it.

After having quizzed the audience my attention was turned to the stage. As regarded scenery and similar "props" they were of the Elizabethan era; they did not exist, but in their place were hung Chinese flags and a handsome embroidered picture of two tigers. The "turn" on the stage was Han Jing Chien, a veritable prince of conjurers. I don't describe his tricks, for I understand that one of the enterprising amusement caterers has secured the services of this clever prestidigitator. He was a merry, round-faced little man, who seemed to have a perpetual flow of wit. At any rate everyone laughed, bawling myself, the wit was too deep for me. You see I can only ask for a cup of tea in Chinese.

He was followed by a juggler, whose work with twirling cymbals, and drums and drumsticks was worthy of great praise. In fact he was well received. I don't think he said a word, but his curious antics always produced laughter. Then came the turn of the evening, an actress faced the audience and sang a song. It sounded familiar. I turned to my friend.

"Is she singing in English?" I asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "O—oh" was my exclamation, and I subsided into a silence, which lasted the rest of the evening.

Later on she sang "Oh! Oh! Antonio." Phonetically rendered it would be Oh! Oh! Antonio—eye—o, etc., and the rhyming went on with the pronunciation of "own—eye—o" and "lone—eye—o." More acrobats and jugglers and conjurers brought the performance to a close.

I walked through the deserted streets, passed the Chinese temple, bathed in the gloom of a starless night, followed by the refrain "Oh! Oh! Antonio—eye—o." Even the trees disturbed by the wind murmured the same sweet song, and as I lay in the bed I should have been in hours before, as I drowsily closed my eyes I felt far from the Oxford and in fact "all on my own—eye—o."

ECHO OF THE PROUD LOCK CASE.

Ipoh Editor Fined.

On the 31st ult., at the instance of the Government, Mr. Jack Jennings, Managing Editor of the "Times of Malaya," Ipoh, was summoned before the Magistrate at Klang, Mr. H. W. Thomson, for Defamation of Court within the meaning of section 499, 500 and 501 of the Penal Code.

The alleged offence was contained in an article copied from a Calcutta paper, attacking Mr. Justice Sercombe, Smith and the Court, which tried Mrs. Proudlock for murder.

The defendant pleaded guilty. The "Times of Malaya" had apologized, calling the article in question abominable and scurrilous.

Mr. Jennings having pleaded guilty, Counsel proceeded on the charge of selling papers containing the article.

Defendant again pleaded guilty. Mr. Kenyon for the defence apologized. He did not minimize the charges and realized the gravity of them. He made an unqualified withdrawal and disclaimed any justification for it. Defendant would publish a humble apology for seven days.

A fine of \$500 was inflicted on the first charge, and \$250 on the second. Defendant signed a cheque for the amount at once.

[The signed apology of the Director in the issue of July 22 reads:—The attention of the Board of Directors of this paper has been drawn to an article which was reproduced in the "Times of Malaya" from a Calcutta paper called "Capital," and the Directors have fully enquired into the circumstances of the reproducing of the article in question.

The Director had no knowledge whatever of the reproduction of the article and take this, the first opportunity they have had, to express their unqualified regret and disapproval that such an abominable and scurrilous article should have found its way into the columns of the "Times of Malaya."

The editor of the paper has given the Board his explanation of how the article came to be published, and the Board is satisfied that the editor never intended to associate the "Times of Malaya" with the article from the newspaper "Capital," except in severe condemnation thereof.]

NO CHOLERA, BUT CARE MUST BE EXERCISED.

Although there are at present no definite cholera cases in Manila, says the "Cable News American," there are several very suspicious cases which are being carefully watched by the officials of the bureau of health. The officials of this bureau state that it would be well for everybody to observe the precautions against cholera, as if there really were some of the cases of this dread disease now in the city.

The first and foremost danger to be avoided and watched is the prevalence of flies. These pests should be eradicated in every household, and this can only be done where perfect cleanliness is preserved and insisted upon. All refuse should be removed immediately and the out-houses and toilets kept scrupulously clean.

Distilled or boiled water should be used, exclusively. Dishes should be washed in very hot water and no uncooked food should be kept covered in order to protect it from flies. Plenty of lemonade is recommended as the principal drink. And finally, the grounds and stables should be disinfected occasionally with a carbolic acid solution.

HOME-SWEET HOME.

To those of us who abide in lands far removed from "Home," these words will ever strike a reverberating chord of sympathy and sentiment. In a recent issue of the "Outlook" the following appears:—

Few men have done less in the way of positive contribution to American literature, or are more widely known, than John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," perhaps the best known song in this country.

He made himself the most popular minstrel of the home, and spent practically his whole life in exile. He was born in New York City, but his boyhood was largely spent in the eastern Long Island. He was a student in Union College, now Union University, at Schenectady, New York, but his education was interrupted by the business failure of his father. He then decided to go on the stage, and made his debut at the old Park Theatre in New York City. He was successful, and appeared before large and enthusiastic audiences in other cities. In 1813 he sailed for England, and made his appearance at the Drury Lane Theatre, in London, in his original part of Young Norval in "Douglas." He had decided talents as actor, manager, and playwright, but was conspicuously lacking in business ability, and was continually in financial embarrassment. He wrote plays, verse, and criticism, and he was skillful at adaptation. "Home, Sweet Home" was written as a song in his opera "Clari; or, The Maid of Milan," which was produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1823.

The 1832 Payne returned to America, and ten years later went to Tunis, Africa, as Consul; he was recalled in 1845, and reappointed 1851. He died at Tunis in 1852, and was buried in the Cemetery of St. George; but his remains were brought to Washington in 1883, and reinterred in the presence of a distinguished company. This extraordinary career is to be commemorated on the campus of Union University, where Payne spent his student days, by the dedication of a Memorial Gateway at the entrance to Library Lane, a very attractive roadway on the campus. Although the plan of erecting a college memorial to Payne was not launched until about a year ago, such interest has been taken that a much greater sum will probably be realized than the cost of the gateway, and in that case the surplus will be devoted to the establishment of a chair of English Poetry in Union University.

The Sudan.

In Egypt and in the Sudan are many British officials engaged in the work of internal reform. They are nominally the servants of the Khedive, in theory the British Agent has control over them, but in reality these officials are his instruments in the administration of the country, and without his sanction they may not be dismissed or overruled. The Khedive may neither nominate nor maintain in office any person whom the British Plenipotentiary seriously objects to as likely to obstruct the policy of the British Government in Egypt. On one memorable occasion Lord Cromer found it necessary to exercise his authority in order to prevent the appointment of Fakhr Pasha as Prime Minister in place of Mustafa Pasha Fehmi, whom the Khedive considered too amenable to British influence.

The authority of Lord Kitchener in Egypt rests of the British Government in London. The visible sign of his authority is the British army of occupation which remains in Egypt for the preservation of public tranquillity. Lord Kitchener's duties and responsibilities are generally defined in the memorable despatch which Lord Granville addressed to the Powers in 1883, when Great Britain assumed a nominal protectorate in Egypt. "The duty of giving advice with the object of securing that the order of things to be established shall be of a satisfactory character and possess the elements of stability and progress."

DE SAGAN'S LATEST MOVE.

Berlin, July 7.—Prince Helio de Sagan, who married the divorced wife (formerly Anna Gould) of Count Boni de Castellane, has discovered means of circumventing his creditors with claims on the De Sagan estates. The prince has conferred the whole of the De Sagan entailed estates on his son Charles Maurice Jason Howard, born in 1909.

Under the German law of entail a son who succeeds to the family estate before his mother's death is not responsible for his father's debts.—"Los Angeles Times."

THE MAINE EXPLOSION.

Madrid, July 7.—All the papers print to-day the statement of Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., that he believes the destruction of the battleship Maine was caused by the explosion of her magazines and not by an external force.

The "Abz" in commenting upon that statement says it will be shown that although Spain had to give up her American possessions she has not been dishonoured.—"Los Angeles Times."

LORD KITCHENER.

Appointment to Egypt.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., to be his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.

Lord Kitchener's full title is Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, and his salary is £7,000 a year. Like any other Minister resident at a foreign Court he is the authorised exponent of the views and wishes of the Government to the Government of Egypt. But our position in Egypt differentiates him from other diplomatic agents. Great Britain exercises a veiled protectorate in Egypt, and this protectorate gives to its diplomatic representative higher authority than any of his foreign colleagues.

In reality, though not in name, Lord Kitchener will be the architect of Egyptian policy, and will be responsible, under the British Government, for the administration of Egypt, and the Sudan. Egypt acknowledges a nominal allegiance to its suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey. The Khedive, however, is the ruler of the country and in theory decides the policy of his Government. But the ultimate responsibility rests with the British Government, and the Khedive is bound to accept the advice of the British Minister.

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Area Under Lord Kitchener.

The Egyptian territory for the administration of which Lord Kitchener will be responsible to the British Government covers an area of 400,000 square miles and has a population of over 10,000,000. He will also have indirect responsibilities in the Sudan, which has an area of 850,000 square miles and a population estimated at nearly 2,500,000.

The Sudan, which Lord Kitchener reconquered, is administered under a convention between the British and Egyptian Governments. The Governor-General, Sir Reginald Wingate, is appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain. The British and Egyptian flags are used together, and laws are made by proclamation, but the interests of Egypt and the Sudan are often so closely associated that the advice and influence of the British Agent in Cairo was called for in the administration of this great province.

Approval in Egypt.

The announcement of Lord Kitchener's appointment has been received here with much satisfaction. There is a striking unanimity in the approval of his selection.

Today's Advertisements

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Ma Tau Kok Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty, the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundaries Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1	Kowloon Island Lot	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
2	2	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
3	3	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
4	4	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
5	5	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
6	6	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
7	7	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
8	8	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
9	9	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
10	10	Shanghai Road	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.

Hongkong, 11th Aug., 1911. [1300]

DIRECT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

S.S. "BARON ARDROSSAN."

THE above steamer will be despatched on the 16th August, direct for Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town. For Freight, apply to GILMAN & CO. Hongkong, 11th Aug., 1911. [1261]

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [84]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [84]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER
(Qualified).

Business Address—

AH TOO STABLES,
No. 7, Russell Street,
Hongkong.

Telephone No. 272.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1911. [1059]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS
CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephone No. 800.
H.K. 17th Jan., 1911. [79]

DON'T FORGET.

Friday, August 11.
Fillis' Circus, Victoria Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 12th.
Company Meeting at 12.30 p.m.
Hongkong Hotel, Ltd.

Tuesday, August 15th.
Return of Volunteer Contingent.
Saturday, August 19th.

Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, City Hall, noon.
Monday, August 21.

Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Queen's Buildings, noon.

MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

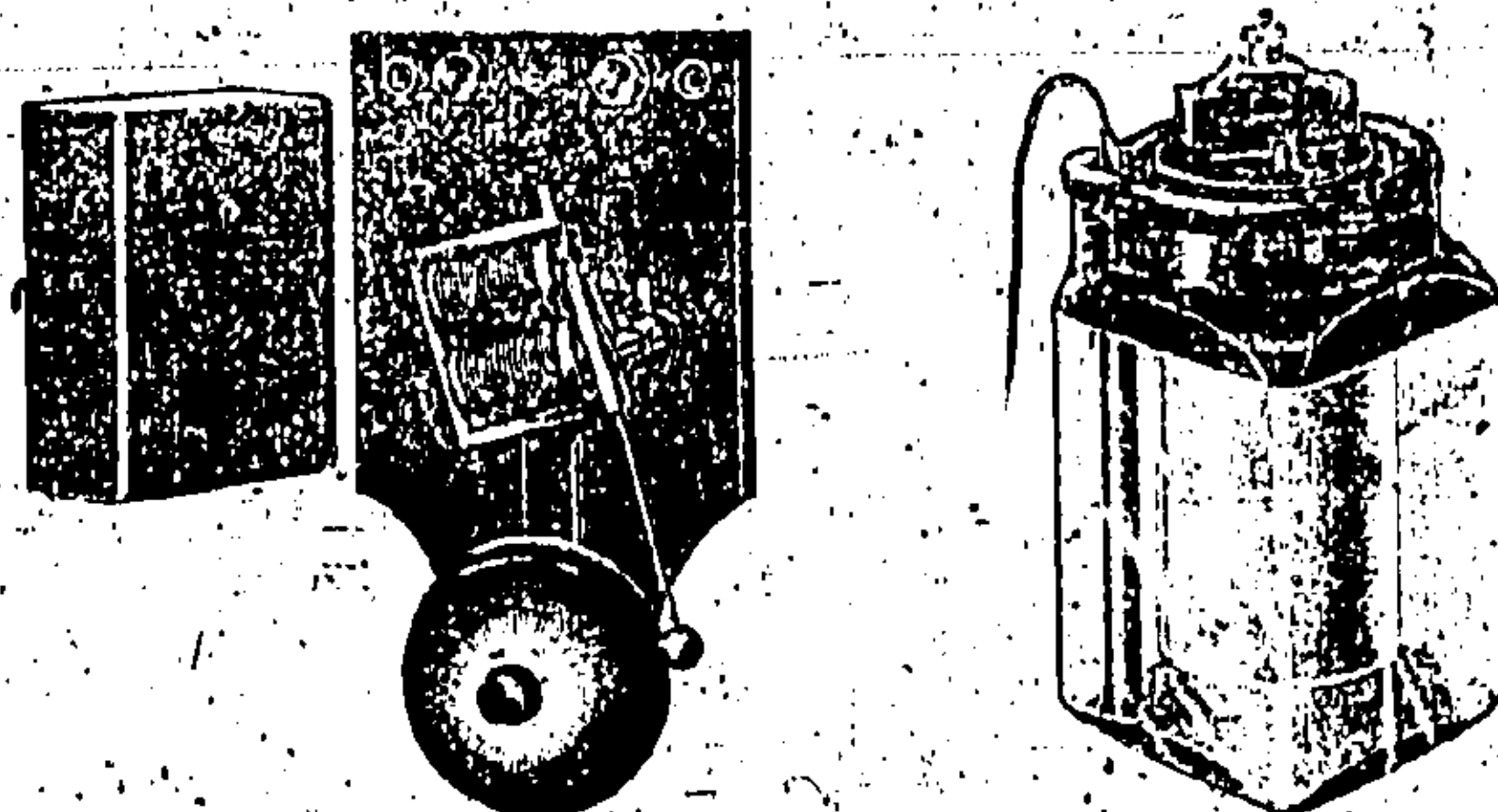
Telegrams "Sparkless" Telephone 518 16, Des Vaux Rd., Hongkong.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FREE.

Large Stocks of Fittings, Cables, Wires and Accessories.

held in Hongkong & Shanghai.



RETAIL SUB-AGENTS—

WM. C. JACK & CO.

1305 214, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! GRAND OPENING OF FRANK FILLIS' GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS

THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK, opposite the Central Market, Hongkong, 7 DAYS ONLY

Great Tremendous Programmes will be presented at each Performance. Daring, Thrilling, Exciting, Novel, Funny and Sensational Acts, including all our World Famed Trained Horses, Fairy Ponies, Dogs, Leopards, Monkeys, Balloons, &c., &c., also our World Famed Artists.

50 in all. 50 in sensational, contortionists acts, Ladies and Gentlemen on Jockey act Riders, Wonderful Jugglers, Wonderful Barrel Twisters, Song and Dance Artists, and everything that is wonderful, all to be seen in the Rink on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th August.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

and special attractive programmes will be presented.

Doors open at 3 o'clock. Performance at 4 p.m.

A GRAND CHINESE PIG HUNT

50 Dollars for Pigs 50

will take place on Saturday, August 12th and Sunday, August 13th.

Free for all Chinese.

Popular Prices for Performances: 30 cents Gallery, 50 cents Carpeted Seats, \$1 Stalls, \$1 Reserved Seats, and \$3 Box Seats. Children half price to Matinee.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking plan at Messrs. ROBINSON PIANO CO.

1207 D. B. McPHERSON, Manager.



SCOTLAND'S BEST WHISKY.

THE PERFECT DRINK.

PRICE \$21 PER DOZ.

Sole Agents—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1911.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	1/9 7/10
Demand	1/9 7/10
30 d/s	1/9 7/10
00 d/s	1/9 7/10
4 m/s	1/9 7/10
T/C Shanghai	74 1/2
T/C Singapore	76 1/2
T/C Japan	87 1/2
T/C India	183 1/2
Demand India	184
T/T San Francisco and New York	44 1/2
T/T Japan	107 1/2
T/T Marks	183
T/T France	225 1/2

Buying.

4 m/s L/C	1/9 7/10
4 m/s D/P	1/10
6 m/s L/C	1/10
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	110 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
4 m/s Marks	187 1/2
4 m/s France	230
8 m/s do	232
Bar Silver	24 1/16
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$11 1/2

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

Owing to the Empress of China not being available to take mails for Canada, etc., on her due date under contract, viz. at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th inst., these mails will in consequence be forwarded on the previous day by P. M. S. Korea and will be closed at this office at the time indicated for that ship.

The S. Segovia, with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive on Sunday, the 13th inst.

A Mail will close for: Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ischia, 12th Aug., 11 a.m.; Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Loongang, 12th Aug., 1 p.m.; Macao—Per Sui Tai, 12th Aug., 1.15 p.m.; Kobe—Per Tiki, 12th Aug., 3 p.m.; Hoihow and Haiphong—Per Singan, 12th Aug., 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per China, 12th Aug., 6 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daisi-maru, 13th Aug., 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laisang, 14th Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Hingang, 14th Aug., 3 p.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tjimbah, 15th Aug., 10 a.m.

Europe, etc., India via Tuticorin—Per Yarra, 15th Aug., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatching, 15th Aug., noon.

Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle—Per Awa-maru, 15th Aug., 3 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tean, 15th Aug., 3 p.m.

Manila, (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo) Yap, Maroon, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Raul Heiborloho, Matupi, Samana, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, (Dunedin), Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Teiyan, 17th Aug., 3 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 17th Aug., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Vorwarts, 16th Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Nippon Maru, 18th Aug., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per Hattan, 18th Aug., noon.

Sandakan—Per Marang, 19th Aug., 11 a.m.

Europe, etc., India via Tuticorin—Per Doranah, 19th Aug., 11 a.m.

Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Yuenang, 19th Aug., 1 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Chanan, 19th Aug., 6 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rula, 21st Aug., 3 p.m.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Oconel—Per Kiyomaru, 22nd Aug., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Pacific (Siberia) 18th inst.
Pacific (China) 22nd inst.
Pacific (Manchuria) 28th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinz Waldemar left Kuchinotsu on the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 14th inst., at noon. Departure on the 16th inst., at 6 p.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. Segovia left Shanghai on the 10th inst., at 1 a.m., and may be expected here on the 13th inst., at 6 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinz Sigismund which left here on the 16th ult., at 11 a.m., arrived at Sydney on the 10th inst., at 10 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. York which left here on the 18th ult., at 3 p.m., arrived at Genoa on the 10th inst., at 6 a.m.

The S. A. Apear from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji yesterday afternoon and may be expected here on the 15th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Ceylon Maru (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., and is due here on the 14th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru (Australia Line) left Sydney for this port via ports on the 6th inst., and is due here on the 28th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Ipo Maru (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 11th inst., and is due here on the 14th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst., and is due here on the 15th inst., at 7 a.m.

ARRIVALS.

Panama Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,750, Mito, 10th Aug.—Shanghai 7th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Sol-tai, Nor. s.s., 897, H. Melsam, 10th Aug.—Leobertik 3rd Aug., Gen.—A. T. & Co.

Hallis, Nor. s.s., 1,055, G. Halborg, 11th Aug.—Hongkong via Swatow 2nd Aug., Rice and Gen.—C. S. S. N. & Co.

Hingang, Br. s.s., 1,855, S. Wilde, 11th Aug.—Shanghai 4th and Swatow 10th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,315, A. W. Outerbridge, 11th Aug.—Manila 8th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Kuichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, E. Forsyth, 11th Aug.—Canton 10th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Tai-shun, Chi. s.s., 1,210, R. G. Paimore, 11th Aug.—Canton 10th Aug., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Musang, Br. s.s., 1,314, G. S. Weigall, 11th Aug.—Sandakan 5th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Lockau, for Swatow.
Havard, for Hoihow.
Hidamun, for Swatow.
Ororio, for Keelung.
Kueichow, for Wai-lui-wei.
Singan, for Poichow.
Hingang, for Canton.

DEPARTED.

Korea, for San Francisco.
Hainan, for Coast Ports.
Onana, for Seattle.
Onseng, for Canton.
Chinlun, for Canton.
Fui, for Newchwang.
Ororio, for Portland.
Marie, for Saigon.
Dakotah, for San Francisco.
Kueichow, for Tientin.
Havard, for Bangkok.
Lockau, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Panama Maru, arrived 10th Aug., from Shanghai.
Bailey, Mrs. S. Yoshioka, Mrs. T. Miyazaki, H.

Per s.s. Tean, arrived 11th August, from Manila.
Bayman Douglas.
Brown Kingcome.
Chee Lurie.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Lutzu, sailed on the 10th August, for Singapore, etc.:
Berkeiser, M. Karam, H.
Chib Nyon Cheong Lai Yut.
Chib Chou Fung.
Cramp.
Collier, L. E.
Engeler, E.
Engelbrecht.
Groskamp, W.
Gramm, R. W.
Gadol, A.
Gadol, R.
Hoff.
Hoi See.
Hoi Tai.
Ip Lok.
Johnston.
Kam Yan War.
Kwang Wing, Mrs. Tang Sto.
Wright, G.
Wakat, W.

Per s.s. Tean, arrived 11th August, from Manila.
Bayman Douglas.
Brown Kingcome.
Chee Lurie.

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Bayman Douglas.
Brown Kingcome.
Chee Lurie.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMERS.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,005, Otr. Kumpel, 2nd Aug.—Bangkok 26th July, Rice—B. & S.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,912, T. Iri-sawa, 6th Aug.—Seattle via Japan and Shanghai 3rd Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Baron Andresson, Br. s.s., 2,774, S. M. Reid, 10th Aug.—Kobe 4th Aug., Coal—Gilman & Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 850, M. Murayama, 9th Aug.—Swatow 8th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Daguy, Nar. s.s., 881, P. Solverson, 6th Aug.—Canton 8th Aug., Ballast—A. T. & Co.

Foochow, Br. s.s., 1,809, J. P. Vincent, 9th Aug., Coal—B. & S.

Helene, Ger. s.s., 771, H. Bendixon, 7th Aug.—Quinhon 1st and Tourane 5th Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.

Hopson, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th Aug.—Hongkong 3rd Aug., Coal—B. M. & Co.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,481, Bolisio, 4th Aug.—Dombay and Singapore 28th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, M. Ipland, 10th Aug.—Haiphong 2nd and Hoihow 9th Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,000, S. Togo, 6th Aug.—Moji 30th July, Coal—T. K. K.

Lai Sang, Br. s.s., 2,225, E. J. Todd, 8th Aug.—Calcutta 26th July, via Pooning 1st and Singapore 4th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, Page, 8th Aug.—Singapore 2nd Aug., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,096, Leask, 8th Aug.—Manila 6th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,452, W. E. Palmer, 8th Aug.—San Francisco 12th July, Gen.—T. K. K.

Rajahm, Br. s.s., 1,189, O. Wolff, 3rd Aug.—Bangkok 26th July and Swatow 2nd Aug., Rice and Teakwood—B. & S.

Samsen, Br. s.s., 998, R. Petersen, 10th Aug.—Bangkok 1st Aug., Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Seang Bee, Br. s.s., 5,787, J. Travis, 10th Aug.—Rangoon 28th July, and Singapore 5th Aug., Gen.—Swang Talk Hong & Co.

Singan, Br. s.s., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 7th Aug.—Haiphong, 6th and Hoihow 6th Aug., Rice Gen.—B. & S.

Tamara, Am. s.s., 3,319, H. Madison, 8th Aug.—San Francisco 26th July, and Swatow 2nd Aug., Rice and Oil Co.

Titan, Br. s.s., 5,721, H. W. M. Evans, 7th Aug.—Tacoma 8th July, and Pooning 1st Aug., B. & S.

Tjimbah, Dutch s.s., 2,250, J. P. Scholte, 22nd July—Swatow 21st July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Yochow, J. s.s., 1,306, McIntosh, 9th Aug.—Hongkong 6th Aug., Coal—B. & S.

SAILING VESSEL.
Eclipse, Br. 4-masted Barque, 2,990, White, 29th June—Canton 28th June, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong 1st July, 1911. [61]

TO LET.
GODOWNS at Blue Buildings, 4, Praya East.
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No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.
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East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.
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TO LET.
GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.
The BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India to be let from 1st January, 1912.
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Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

First Class and Up-to-date.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [25]

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Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

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Telegrams "Astor." [24]

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Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager. [24]

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

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The Peak.

near the Tram Terminus.

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MANAGER.

[27]

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Mrs. W. H. H.

Grant-Smith, E. S.

Grant-Smith, Mrs. G.

Hancock, Lieut. & Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. n.m.

King, Mr. & Mrs. Stenham, H. F. W.

Mackenzie, A. Mrs. F.

Blum, N. Paul, Samuel

Brownlow, E. O. Pringle, J. W.

Crew, A. B. Palsen, Mr.

Donnelly, Mrs. and Ramsey, Mrs. A. children

Goring, Phillip

Haf, Mr. and Mrs. Mr.

Hoff, E. Steinhardt, T. B.

Hudson, C. W. Taylor, E.

James, B. Trandgold, E. J.

Kerney, J. Trumett, Mr.

Key, Dr. E. Vinchon, H. J.

McPherson, D. B. Wava, Capt. & Moore, R. J. Mrs.

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[11]

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Dr. J. W. Noble, at 47, Des Vaux Road Central, in the City of

Victoria, Hongkong.

SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS. SA-SALE. B-BUYERS

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.		CLOSING QUOTES.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$910 a.	Final of £2 5/- at 1/10	
National Banks	25	\$87 10/-	\$24.54 for half year ended 31-12-10, making 41.54 for the year	5%
MARINE INSURANCES.		\$10	In Liquidation	
Canlons	50	\$210 a.	\$15 for 1909	7 1/2%
North China	25	\$107.	Interim of 10/- for 1910	5%
Unions	100	\$810 b.	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910	6%
Yangtze	250	\$210 b.	\$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$8 on account of 1910	7 1/2%
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fire	20	\$125. sa.	\$7 & b's of \$2 for 1909	7 1/2%
Hongkong Fire	50	\$550 b.	\$27 for 1909	8%
SHIPPING.				
China & Manilla	25	\$10 sa. & b.	\$1 for 1906	
Douglas Steamships.	50	\$19 b.	5 p.c. for year ending 30-6-06	
Steamboats	15	\$20	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 20-6-11	8 1/2%
Indo-China			3% final making 6% for 1908 6% div. for 1909 on preferred shares	
(Preferred)	25	\$63 b.		
(Deferred)				
"Shall" Transports	£1	\$11/- a.	1/- per share Coupon No 15 2/5 per share Coupon No. 16 for 1910.	6%
"Star Ferry"	\$10	\$26 1/2 b.	Div. 7 p. c. for year ending 30-6-11	5%
REFINERIES.	50	\$16 1/2	Bon. 5 p. c. ing 30-6-11	6%
China Sugars	100	\$139 b.	\$10 for 1910	10%
Luzon Sugars	100	\$23 1/2	\$8. for 1897.	
MINING.				
Chinese Engineers	£1	T14	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28.2.11 (Coupon No.10.2.11)	9%
Headwaters	P. 10	P.10	1st year.	
Raubs	£1	£2	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5 1/2%
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS				
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$13 b.	\$3 for year ending 31.12.10	6%
H. K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	\$54 a.	\$1 1/2 for 4 year end'g 31.12.10	5%
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T.50	T1s. 2% for 1910	5%
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 100	T.88 b.	Final of T1s. 4 for 1910	8 1/2%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.				
Anglo French Lands T.100		T.92	T1s. 6 2/3 2-10	6 1/2%
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$119	\$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	6%
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$39 1/2 b.	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 for 1911	7 1/2%
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6 1/2 b.	45 cents for 1910	7%
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$26 b.	\$3 1/2 for 1910	8%
Shanghai Lands	T. 60	T.91	5% for half year to 30-6-11	6%
West Pointe	\$50	\$40 a.	Interim div. of \$2 for 1911	8 1/2%
Manila M'pole Hotel	P. 0	\$11 s.	15 per cent. for 1910	15%
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewos	T. 50	T.77 1/2	T4 for year end'g 31-10-10	4 1/2%
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$6 sa.	T7 for year ended 20-12-10	
MISCELLANEOUS.			50 cents 31-7-03	
China-Borneo	\$12	\$6 1/2	\$1 for 1910	11%
Light and Powers	\$10	\$1.10 b.		
/Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1			
China Exports	\$10	\$3 1/2 b.	30 cents for 1910	11%
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$22	\$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10	6%
Green Islands	\$10	\$8.90 sa.	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	4%
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$21 1/2	\$1.20 per share and b's of 10 cents	6%
Hongkong-Ices	\$25	\$18 1/2 a.	\$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2%
Hongkong Docks	\$10	\$18	\$1 interim account 1911	10%
Langkats	g. 10	T.8 1/2 b.	(Special bonus T.2 15-1-11)	
Morning Post	\$25	\$25	Interim div. T.1 15-9-11	6 1/2%
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$12	Interim div. T.1 15-6-11	
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1 10 sa.	None	
Phillip Ices	\$10	\$5 b.	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-11	7%
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$12 b.	None	
Societe de Papier	\$50	\$15	\$1.50 for 1910	12%
Palpe et				
Papeteries			First year	...
du Tonkin	Benefit	\$500		
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	T90 a.	No dividend this year	2%
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$6 1/2	50 cts. for year end'g 30-6-10	8%
Orient Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.,	\$10	\$10	15 p.c. per ordinary share for year ended 31-5-1910	6%
United Asbestos Founders Shares	\$10	\$800	Do.	
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$7	5 per cent. for year ending 31-12-1910	7 1/2%
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$15 b.	10 per cent. for year ending 31-7-10	6 1/2%
Watson	\$10	\$6 sa.	90 cents for 1910	5%
William Powell		\$4.80		

Corrected to 3 p.m. 11th August, 1911, by E. S. KANDORI & Co., Share & General Brokers.
The Telegraph does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.